

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

As indicated in the title, this chapter includes the research methodology of the thesis. In this part, the researcher outlines more details the research design, the population and sample, the method of data collection, and the type of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research methods can either be quantitative, qualitative, or mixed. According to Aliaga and Gunderson (2005), Quantitative research is an inquiry into a social problem, explain phenomena by gathering numerical data that are analyzed using mathematically based methods e.g. in particular statistics. Then, Arora & Stoner (2009) define qualitative research as “a form to collect richer information and get more detailed picture of issues, cases or events” qualitative research concentrate on comprehending phenomenon from participant’s perspective, and focuses in deep explanation. While, mixed method is the combination of both method.

In this study, the researcher used quantitative research approach. The aimed of quantitative research was to get the data about the most difficult parts of comprehend narrative text faced by students. There are many different types of quantitative research, they were experimental research, ex-post facto, casual comparative, correlation study, case study and so on.

From the several types of research, the researcher chose case study to use. According to Hartley (1994), case study can be used in different methods. These

methods may be either quantitative, qualitative or a combination of both. A case study research could be single, multiple, or intrinsic case studies. Tight, VanWynsberghe, Khan, VanWynsberghe, & Khan (2016) State that case study is a problem to be studied, which will reveal an in-depth understanding of a “case” or bounded system, which involves understanding an event, activity, process, or one or more individuals.

3.2 Population and sample

3.2.1 Population

A research population is also known as a well-defined collection of individuals or objects known to have similar characteristics. All individuals or objects within a certain population usually have a common, binding characteristic or trait. Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen, Walker, & Razavieh (2010) state that larger group about which the generalization is made is called population. In this study, the population was the 125 students in ninth grade at SMP Ma’arif 03 Batu.

3.2.2 Sample

The sample of the study in this research are the ninth grade students in class A that consisting of 29 students at SMP Ma’arif 03 Batu, which were 23% from the population. In SMP Ma’arif, there are 4 classes for nine grade which is A-D class that consist of 28-30 students for each class. They are divided based on report results in the previous class. The student’s value is sorted from the highest to lowest by the teacher. Because class A is the best class, the researcher choose class A students as subjects to know their difficulties. The researcher curious whether the best class still has the difficulties in comprehending narrative text or not. So the

sample was taken by using purposive sampling. According to Arikunto (2010:183), purposive sampling is the process of selecting sample by taking subject that is not based on the level or area, but it is taken based on the specific purpose. (See appendix 2)

3.3 Data Collection

3.3.1 Techniques and Instruments

The researcher obtained and collected the data by using data collection technique. The researcher used a quantitative data in this study. So, for the purpose of this research, survey was used. To get the survey data the researcher decided to use closed-ended questionnaire. (See appendix 3)

Arikunto, (2010:103) states that there are two types of questionnaires, they are open-ended questionnaire and close-ended questionnaire. Open-ended questionnaire is the questionnaire which respondents able to give the answer based on their feeling and condition. Close-ended questionnaire which respondents able to give the checklist mark (✓) on the column of the right place.

In this research, the researcher used closed-ended questionnaire. It needs to be known that closed-ended questions adapted by the researcher from Lalu Wirya Panji (2011). The questionnaire had been sorted by the researcher based on the research question, and accepted by 1st and 2nd advisors.

Questionnaire is the questions used to get information from the respondents in the written form. The researcher decided to use closed-ended questions to get the data accurately. There are 10 questions belong to closed-ended used for finding

students difficulties in comprehending narrative text. To assist the students comprehend the content, it was written in Bahasa Indonesia.

3.3.2 Procedure

Associated with the method that used in this research, there are some procedures to do to collect the data. The steps taken for collecting the data of questionnaire were as follows:

- a) Found out the questions based on the problems of the study.
- b) Gave the printed questionnaire to the students to be fulfilled.
- c) Gave instruction to the students.

3.4 Data Analysis

In brief, the process of analyzing the data in this research includes identifying, counting, describing and interpreting the data. The analysis are as follow:

1. Identified the data students' answer from the closed-ended questionnaire

The researcher analyzed the result of the questionnaire to determine the kinds of students' difficulties in comprehending narrative text. The researcher distinguished the students' difficulties from the answer "very difficult" and "difficult" categories.

2. Counted the result of questionnaire in the percentage table by using formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage

F = Frequency (the number of students' answer in each category)

N = Number of the students

Parts of Narrative Text	Categories			
	Very difficult (%)	Difficult (%)	Easy (%)	Very easy (%)
Difficulties in comprehending the majority of words in the text.				
Difficulties in comprehending the grammar of narrative text.				
Difficulties in determining the characters of narrative text.				
Difficulties in comprehending setting of narrative text.				
Difficulties in comprehending point of view of narrative text.				
Difficulties in comprehending the language feature of narrative text.				
Difficulties in comprehending plot of narrative text.				
Difficulties in relating meaning of each sentence in the text.				
Difficulties in comprehending moral value of the narrative text.				
Difficulties in finding information of the narrative text.				
Total				

2. Described the result of percentage table in the figure

The researcher used descriptive method to make the result and discussion of the research. The researcher described the result of the percentage of data in a table became the figures. It was to make the result of the research clear and readable.

3. Interpreting the percentage data

After drew the percentage data in some figures, the researcher interpret the percentage data becomes paragraph in written form.